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J. W. BRADLEY'S

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Or Double Spring

SKIRTS!

STANDARD SKIRT

OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

LATEST STYLE BRADLEY'S INVI-

NABLE NEW EMPIRE TRAIL IN 1 1/2

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LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

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Green street, between Third and Fourth.

FOR CIRCULATION

ASA P. GROVER,

OF OWEN COUNTY.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1867.

Mr. George S. Hillard, of Boston,

has just written a letter, in which,

we may be thought of some of its views,

he expresses a conclusion to which most

thoughtful men are at present inclined.

"What we need now," he says, "is pa-

tience; inflexible, inviolable patience, that

endures and waits. The country is sick

with the disease of radicalism, and this

is what the faculty call a self-inflicted

disease, and must run its course, and

cannot be checked by medications.

"The country now," he adds, "is in the

progress of a great change in its policy.

Nine men out of ten have no other

test of the wisdom of any act of

public measures than its effect upon their

pockets. When the tide has turned from

plenty shall have been succeeded by

seven years of famine, we may hope for

a better day, but not till then. There

is certainly great force in this view, though

all who entertain it may not agree as to

what should be done in the mean time.

Mr. Hillard thinks, he says, that

nothing should be done, other than that

the disease of radicalism, like other

incurable diseases, may be modified by

treatment. And this, we confess, is our

own opinion. One of the commonest in-

dications in self-inflicted diseases is to

support the strength of the patient when

deficient; and surely that indication is

manifest in the present case. We think,

therefore, that a stimulant in the shape

of a National Convention should be

administered. We believe that such a

stimulant would support the conservative

strength of the country, and thereby pro-

duce a favorable termination. We ac-

cordingly favor the prescription.

In whatever manner we may differ as to

this point, however, all must agree, that

those who would do nothing, but those

who would do something, that no discon-

solvent concessions should be made. What-

ever is done, whether or not anything in-

deed is done, no vital principle of the

government should be voluntarily surren-

dered. On this point every patriot South

or North should be immovable. Here

we should all stand with the patience

of Job, and wait for the result. Here

we should stand and wait. We will not

have to wait long. The flood of the radi-

cal tide is rapidly approaching high water

mark; the stand will soon be reached;

and then the ebb will quickly set in. The

seven years of plenty are nearly ended;

and ere long the seven years of famine

will begin to come. The dawn of a better

day will presently break the "sorrowful

clouds" in the East.

In conclusion of this view, we wish to

point to the language of General Banks in

a recent speech in Congress. He said "it

was impossible that the government should

go on two or three years longer, or two

and a half years, or two years, without

approaching the verge of ruin. Business

was suspended now. The people were

oppressed with taxes. Laborers were

thrown out of employment. Everything was

at the verge of ruin. The wisest man could

not look to the future with apprehension, it

was without fear. The future was full of

danger, and rather than face that dan-

ger for two and a half or three years longer

or the representatives of the people would

be obliged to consider the condition of the

country and what course of conduct was

necessary for the safety of the govern-

ment and the interests of the people."

And then we may look for the gradual

salvation of the Lord.

Submission to

radicalism at this late date would be pec-

uliar madness. It would be the very ex-

treme of imbecility.

There are certain authors who must

needs show their penetration by sublimat-

ing the sense out of words. One of these

is Charles Leide, whose definition of

plagiarism as borrowing from a homogen-

ous source we noticed the other day.

Another has just fallen under our notice,

in the person of a New-England author

of the name of Alger, who has in press a

work entitled "Sources of Nature and

of Man," of which the Boston Transcript

is giving the public a liberal forecast.

The forecast is a very liberal one, and

course Alger must define soliloquy. He

is gravely and the definition of the lex-

icographers, though good enough for com-

mon people, was never intended for gen-

eral use. "The true definition," says the

Boston Transcript, "is: 'Soliloquy is the

reaction of the soul without an object and

without a product.' The italics are not

ours.

Now, we should like to know how the

reaction of the soul or of anything else is

possible without an object. Reaction is the

action which a body exerts at the same

time. In other words, reaction is recip-

rocal action. It presupposes an object,

as an effect presupposes a cause, or a con-

sequent an antecedent. Reaction without

an object is impossible; and the reaction

of the soul without a product is equally

impossible. The soul cannot be active

without thinking, and thought is the nec-

essary product of thinking. We advise

Mr. Alger to stick to the familiar defini-

tion of soliloquy, if he can't find a bet-

ter one. His property, and his property

united diseases, may be modified by

treatment. And this, we confess, is our

own opinion. One of the commonest in-

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deficient; and surely that indication is

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LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1867.

his last. His course is finished, his war-

fare is ended, and he is gone—but gone,

there is good reason to hope, that to land

which he has left, his spirit will still be

frail child of mortality forgets to weep

and lives forever.

Mr. Maynard made some remarks. They

were not of great interest.

Mr. Rice, of Maine. Mr. Speaker, I

was unwary until a moment ago that

I was not prepared to be so bold as to

speak in this House, but I cannot forbear

offering a passing tribute to the memory

of the purest and best man it was ever

my good fortune to have known. His

uniform courtesy, his gentlemanly deportment,

his gentle manner, and his warm expressions

of sympathy, all of which were so

characteristic of him, will be remembered

by many who trouble come back upon

him with vivid distinctness, and in the

mind of a few words to what has been

